

International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation (IJLLT)**ISSN: 2617-0299****www.ijllt.org****Influence of Narrative Journalism through Storytelling**Dr. P. Harshini ^{1*} & T. C. Jayaneela Sneha ²¹*Dr.M.G.R Educational and Research Institute, Adayalampattu, Chennai, India*²*Dr.M.G.R Educational and Research Institute, Adayalampattu, Chennai, India***Corresponding Author:** Dr. P. Harshini, E-mail: theliteraryseminary@drmgrdu.ac.in**ARTICLE INFO**

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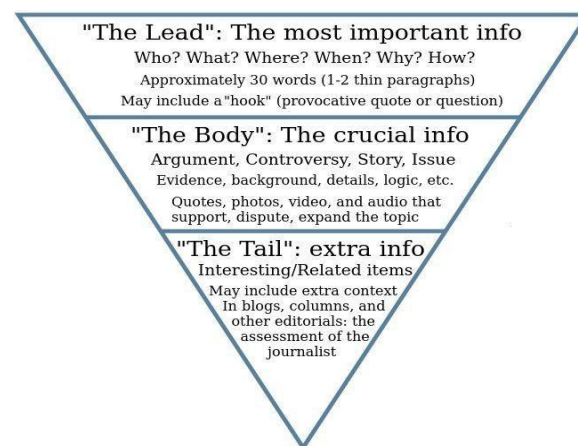
Prominence, strong subjects, connection, non-fiction, descriptive, powerful, communities, storytelling.

ABSTRACT

Narrative Journalism has become one of the most important art forms in literature through education, in which story telling plays a vital. It has been in vogue for a past few years and grabs the attention of the readers. The art of applying story telling is in building a proper narrative to support and reflect a brand's values of the plots that turns to be a story to be delivered. Narrative journalism attracts and stays in the minds of the readers through ways like delivering the story with expression, actions etc while following the undeviating form of the normal tradition of conveying a story. The one key to Narrative Journalism is the truth, which offers the basic question of who, what, when and where the story happens. Storytelling has become a major part of human life with real or imaginary events. It is the most powerful thing in the world; it connects the dots of our communities even though technology has taken its stand currently. This paper deals in length on how narrative journalism has carved a niche in the field of storytelling with the connection of nonfiction. Through plots they include the characters of a person, place or things and use descriptive prose to bring the reader into the story, often with the intent of provoking feelings. Mostly narrative story telling often takes on strong subjects like human interest, culture or history. The paper aims to speak in length on how narrative journalism and storytelling appear as two major facets in creating interest, a sense of thrill and a form of entertainment to readers.

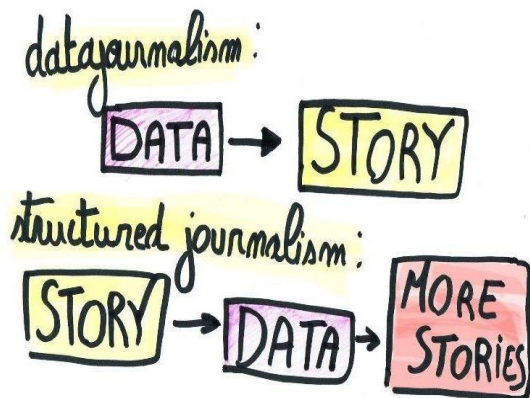
INTRODUCTION

Journalism is like briefing with natural beauty coupled with creativity and experience underneath circumstances and its infrastructure. Thus according to the above said sentence, the researcher was eight years old when she read a story through a magazine, which inspired her to read many stories from magazines, news papers, story books etc. She is clueless why she held inspiration from that story, but as years flew it was clear that it was a real life incident and that it happens in day to day life. A journalist thus can write a story with some real incidents that happen around them or they should see in real that happens in some others life. Thus if need arises to convey some news or stories, it can be delivered only through the techniques of storytelling. Narrative journalism is regularly written in the manner of storytelling with as much detail as a novelist includes in a book, but in a shorter, non-fiction piece. They include the character of a person, place or thing and use explanatory prose to bring the reader into the story, often with the intent of aggravating a feeling.

Pyramid of Journalism

Journalism is an art form in which storytelling is said to be the heart of journalism. Narrative journalism can be broadly defined as "the genre that takes the techniques of fiction and applies them to nonfiction. The narrative form requires deep and sophisticated

reporting, an appreciation for storytelling, a departure from the structural conventions of daily news, and an imaginative use of language” (Nieman Foundation 2013). Creativity of mental set up and imaginary natural explanation with deep concentration with original are the additional factors of narrative journalism.



Moreover, this type of journalism follows the characters through the story, while actively involving them through lines and actions. Narrative journalists often use literary techniques while writing true stories; from this point of view, creative non-fiction generates new boundaries between journalism and literature. Actually, Truman Capote is the “close relative” of narrative journalism, by getting an idea of doing a serious big work, as he confessed it would be specifically like a novel, with a single difference, every word of it would be true from beginning to end. Capote found it while reading a short story in the New York Times entitled *Wealthy Farmer, 3 of Family Slain*. “After reading the story it suddenly struck me that a crime, the study of one such, might provide the broad scope I needed to write the kind of book I wanted to write” (Algeo 2009:102). His book written shortly thereafter discusses the story of a wealthy wheat farmer, his wife and two youngest of their four children who were found bound and gagged and then shot at close range. It seems, however, that the author was not interested directly in the murders, “what Capote wanted to discover was the effect of the killings on an isolated community, its inhabitants and the family itself.” (Keeble 2006:133).

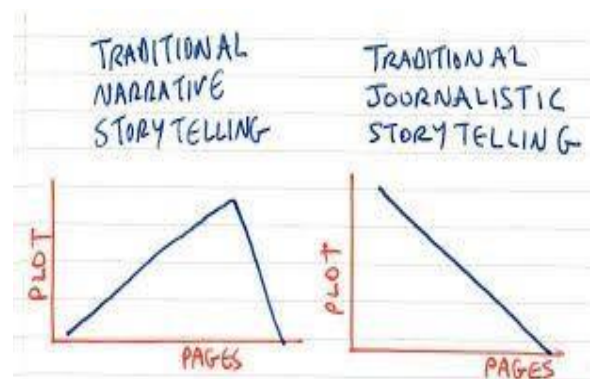
Storytelling in journalism is the most powerful thing; it connects the dots of every community around the globe. And it vividly describes the problems faced by people in different capacities. The study of narrative journalism is like chalk and cheese of perspectives that has exploded in recent decades. In modern era, the bits and pieces of their study have expanded to include narratives as varied as music videos,

advertisements, jokes, and people’s accounts of their day to day life. Researchers who study the content of news have to reflect in a variety of ways on the power of storytelling.

Storytelling through journalism has become a fundamental part of human life since time immemorial in an imaginary way; from sharing stories around the campfire, recording them in drawings on cave walls and writing them down on parchment and then paper. Now in the digital world, storytelling has the tools to evolve even further with vfx and creative technologies.

The action of the story should be the main focus in narrative journalism. The sequence of action in a story is the unfolding sequences that makes the story stronger and thrilling in people’s minds, delivered through narrative. When a storyteller carefully selects and arranges the characters, sequence, plot, dialogues etc it forms large enough to emerge as the meaning and content in a positive, attractive and memorable manner.

Example: E.M. Forster famously puts it in his narrative as “the king died and then the queen also sailed on the same boat”. The narrative is brief as it tells only about the important thing that happens to both king and queen that they died. But in plot it unfolds how the king and queen died and what events lead to it. Thus the plot ends such “the king died and the queen died of grief.”



Thus narrative plus plots, according to this view, equals story. Plots unfold as a pattern of cause and effect and winds its way through a series of “plot points”. An explanatory narrative uses an action line to explore a subject, and it requires no resolution to accomplish its purpose.

Once the theory of story is understood, one can appreciate the principles underlying the story structure. From there on a storyteller involves practical specifics like how to convey character,

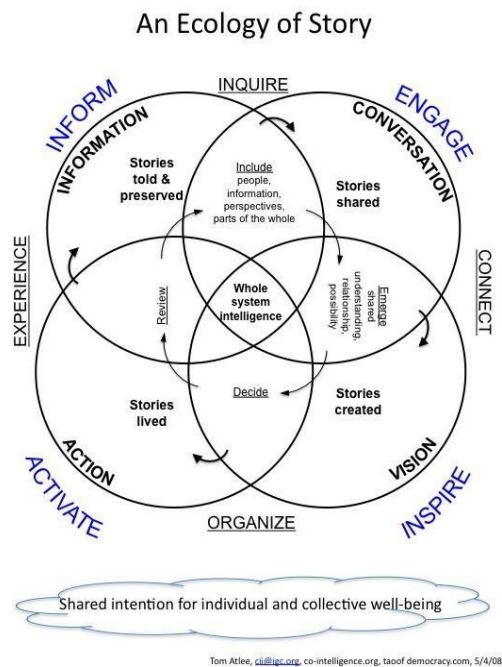
action, and scene and to expose the point of view in own attractive voice and development of style.

Example:

The famous story of crow and fox can be said in several different ways like:

1. The crow is fooled by fox and fox achieved through its cunningness.
2. But in modern age it is said that crow is not fooled because all the “substances”, that are involved in “vada” like oil, dhal, chilly, ginger, salt etc belongs to the old lady and thus the old lady is fooled by both the crow and fox.

Likewise the story can be said in different ways, using little creativity on the author’s part. Thus the emotional feelings can be vividly explained with various options and different types of characterisation adding some grief, enthusiasm or break down barriers.



A narrative theory expert Aristotle stresses the importance of structure. Storytelling tends to have certain shape, and if you stray too far from them, you’ll end up with no story at all, “most important of all is the structure of the incidents,” Aristotle wrote, “not of man, but of action and life.” Aristotle’s modern counter sings the same tune. “The key to narrative is structure.” So structure makes a story that

has to be conveyed in more effective manner, using the technique narrative.

Narrative journalist writers often err by dumping in all the background they have gathered on key characters, delaying the story line that will grab and hold readers. Thus exposition is the enemy of narrative. But a good storyteller cuts through it to create a clear path leading forward. The need to shift through a vast number of possible background facts to find those absolutely essential to the story grabs the reader’s attention.

Narrative journalism in a visual mode



Narrative Journalism discloses social reality more thoroughly than traditional journalism; it brings to the surface what remains hidden in traditional journalism. As such, narrative journalism also involves readers more actively. A statement on the website of the Initiative Narrative Journalism Netherlands, for instance, reads as follows: ‘Stories endure. A story – with characters, tension, a deeper meaning not only informs but also lets people co- experience’

A journalistic piece needs a compelling lead which can help the journalist draw the attention of the readers in an emotional manner without break and energy. The purpose of journalism is to accurately inform the receivers of the message, that is to say, the readers, viewers or listeners, attempting concurrently to gain attention towards the subject in question. Undoubtedly, a journalist’s duty is to present reality such as it is, without embellishing it, without inventions, lies or misinterpretations. As the researcher herself points out, the story is based solely on true events, not on fictitious elements or facts. The information delivered is accurate, well researched and interesting to go through.

The truthfulness and compelling use of journalism with its storytelling device helps to nurture a form of communication that not only provides credible information for citizens about public issues but also

has the potential to inspire them to press for change and hold official gatherings. In addition, by helping in provided stories the journalist uses imagination with real life incidents to grab the readers, through provocative language styles. Ultimately the language of narrative journalism plays a key role in making the meaning and deliverance of the author more captivating. Thus, even though the world is pushed towards digital ways of technology, only a narrative journalist is capable of delivering the exact message he needs to deliver to the readers.

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